Office of Intergovernmental and Public Accountability

Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Boards

Martha Crosland

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Charter

 originally chartered for an initial two-year term on June 10, 1994

charter renewed on May 16, 1996



Locations

- Fernald
- Oak Ridge Laboratory
- Pantex Plant
- Sandia National Laboratory
- Los Alamos National Laboratory
- Idaho National Engineering Laboratory

- Hanford
- Nevada
- Rocky Flats
- Savannah River
- Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant
- Grand Junction Projects Office (Monticello, UT board)



Documents

- Federal Advisory Committee Act, 1972
- Government in the Sunshine Act, 1976
- Executive Order 12024, 1977
- GSA's Final Rule on Advisory Committees; 1987, 1989



Documents (cont.)

- DOE Office of Human Resources and Administration Advisory Committee Management Program Manual, 1996
- EM SSAB Final Guidance, 1996
- included in Annual Report of the President on Federal Advisory Committees



EM SSAB Final Guidance

Principles for Establishing SSABs

- SSABs do not constitute a complete public participation program and may not satisfy specific statutory or regulatory requirements
- selection process is crucial
- formation process should provide opportunity to include entire stakeholder community and should provide for thoroughness in addressing concerns



EM SSAB Final Guidance (cont.)

- SSABs should be representative of all persons and groups affected or potentially affected
- sites may choose to hire an independent convener, facilitator, or both
- the senior DOE management responsible for clean-up and their contractor senior staff should participate in SSAB meetings



EM SSAB Final Guidance (cont.)

Steps in Establishing a Site-Specific Advisory Board

- 1. Educate staff and stakeholders on SSAB Concept and FACA
- 2. Agree on a process for membership selection that guarantees balance and is representative of diverse interests
- 3. Select the community and government members in an open and fair manner



EM SSAB Final Guidance (cont.)

Steps in Becoming an Operating Board

- 1. Develop and reach group agreement on mission statement
- 2. Reach group agreement on ground rules
- 3. Conduct orientation, education, and training on ER and WM activities as necessary



Objectives

- provide policy information, advice, and recommendations concerning environmental restoration, waste management, and technology development to:
 - Assistant Secretary of EM
 - Director of the Office of Intergovernmental and Public Accountability
 - appropriate DOE field site managers involved with the EM programs at the sites



Objectives (cont.)

- provide input and recommendations on EM strategic decisions that impact:
 - future use
 - risk management
 - economic development
 - budget prioritization activities
- provide input and recommendations specific to each site



Membership

- reflects the diversity of views in affected communities and regions
- includes stakeholders representing:
 - local governments
 - Indian Tribes
 - environmental and civic groups
 - labor unions
 - other interested parties



Membership (cont.)

- ex-officio members include:
 - DOE
 - EPA
 - State Governments
- appointed by Assistant Secretary when establishing a new group, renewing the term of, or replacing existing members of <u>six</u> or more at one time



Membership (cont.)

- General Counsel and the Federal Advisory Management
 Officer review and approve appointments
- Deputy Designated Federal Officers (DDFOs) appoint replacement members of <u>five</u> or less



Designated Federal Officer (DFO) and Deputy Designated Federal Officer (DDFO)

- Headquarters: DFO is Martha Crosland
 DDFO is Melinda Downing
- responsibilities of DDFOs include:
 - maintenance of "records" for availability to public
 - provide copies to the Advisory Committee
 Management Officer (ACMO) for forwarding to Library of Congress
 - ensure that conflict of interest requirements are being met (in consultation with General Council, Human Resources and DFO)



Roles and Responsibilities - SSAB Members

- attend meetings
- participate in an open and constructive manner
- provide advice and comment on EM issues to the decision makers
- represent and communicate community interests and concerns to the SSAB



Roles and Responsibilities - SSAB Members (cont.)

- act as a conduit for the exchange of information between the community, DOE, and environmental oversight agencies regarding the facility's program
- review, evaluate, and comment on documents and other materials related to facility environmental management



Operating Responsibilities of DOE

- participate in an open and constructive manner
- define and clearly communicate DOE's decision-making process to the board



Operating Responsibilities of DOE (cont.)

- inform the SSAB members of Departmental processes, programs, projects, and activities directly affecting the Board's mission and purpose
- ensure compliance with FACA in conducting meetings, keeping records, and making such records available to interested members of the public



Mission Critical Responsibilities of DOE

- encourage the board to make every attempt to reach consensus
- ensure that the SSAB has the opportunity to offer advice in the EM decision-making



Education and Training for SSAB Members

Training for SSAB member addresses

- team building
- reaching consensus
- environmental regulations



Education and Training for SSAB Members (cont.)

- roles and responsibilities of DOE, its laboratories, EPA, and state regulators
- history of environmental contamination at the specific site



Meetings

- notice of meetings published in the Federal Register at least 15 calendar days prior to the date of the meeting
- additional forms of notification include press releases, newsletter, and/or local mailings
- all meetings attended by a DFO or DDFO at the sites
- minutes must be kept for all SSAB meetings



Meetings (cont.)

- interested persons may:
 - file written statements with any SSAB
 - attend any SSAB meeting
 - appear before any SSAB



Funding of the SSAB

Determination of site funding depends upon:

- size of the site
- the nature and quantity of the issues involved (political and technical)
- the number of workers at the site



Funding of the SSAB (cont.)

- includes monies to cover routine administrative needs to enable the SSAB to operate efficiently and effectively
- allows for independent technical review of key issues



Compensation Policy for Members

- general policy of no compensation for members
- the normal cost of commuting within the same metropolitan area will not be reimbursable
- travel expenses and other expenses while away from their homes or regular places of business while en route and at the place of Departmental activities will be reimbursable in accordance with Federal Travel Regulations



Public Participation Benchmarking Conference - October 23, 1997

Best Practices/Lessons learned:

- only one vehicle for public involvement into decision-making
- ensure senior management support for the process, funding, and willingness to act on board advice
- select respected members of the community who will be team players



Public Participation Benchmarking Conference (cont.)

- ensure boards have clear agenda and focus
- develop mechanisms to enable all participants to become a cohesive team



SSABs Evaluation Survey

- conducted in 1996 with follow-up in 1997
- mailed to SSAB members, ex-officio members, Federal staff, and members of the public

Results:

Board is succeeding in its mission to provide meaningful public involvement in DOE's environmental management decisions. In addition, the Board has improved relations between DOE regulators and key stakeholders



SSABs Evaluation Survey (cont.)

Indicator	1996 Nagrae		1997 Agree Disagree	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
The SSAB has improved				
DOE's Site decisions.	51.6 %	24.6%	52.6 %	22.4%
The SSAB leads to more				
acceptable site decisions.	55.8 %	13.9%	57.5 %	14.9%
The SSAB contributes to				
DOE and regulators' understanding				
of the public's viewpoints on key site issues.	73.6%	12.4%	67.1 %	13.2%



Key Principles

- be prepared to commit
- membership and function are critical
- commit for the long-term
- trust takes time to develop

